

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1888

NUMBER 30

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rue das Laranjeiras.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do
Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exorcista da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 10 a.m., and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 3 p.m.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

N. E.—All notices should be sent to

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Catedral.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching
7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays

J. W. TABOURAUX, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1 Travessa do Barreiro,

Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m.,

every Sunday; Sunday School at 4:30 p.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. E. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rue
de São Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30 p.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Gipsies of
books, left off clothing, etc., may be seen at the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—General agency at No.
79, Sete de Setembro, floor.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL HOME SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. RONERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rue
do Senado Vergueiro. Office: 87, Rue do Hospital from
12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbanks, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 69; from 11 to 1 p.m. and
4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18,
Batafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. and arrives at Barra do Piauí 5:22, Entre
Silos, giorno, and Ibiara (terminus) at 7:50 p.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:15. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. From Barra leaves Rio at 12:15 p.m. and
arrives at S. Paulo branch at 1:30 p.m. Porto Novo
at 1:45. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 4:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra

at 10:25; Entre Rios at 2:25 and Mariana Procopio (terminus)
at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo leaves Barra at 12:15 p.m. and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05 p.m. Downward,
Mariana Procopio at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 7:00 p.m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 2:20 a.m. 3:15 and
6:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p.m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 10:45 a.m. 1:55 p.m. and
third to Belém arriving at 1:30 p.m. Downward train leaves
Rio at 2:45 a.m. and arrives at Barra 9:15 and Rio at 10:30 p.m.
Leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and
11:15 p.m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 p.m.

Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward
train leaves Porto Novo at 6:30 a.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 8:30 a.m. and Rio at 5:30 p.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 10:08 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)

7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55; Cordoba 1½ hour

per trainway from Cariacica 11:30 a.m. and arrives at

Niterói 1:30 p.m. Niterói 11:27 a.m., arriving at

A special Nova Friburgo excursion

train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo

5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and boat

trains between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme

Yellow, Lazarine, and Vila Madalena, and 3:45 and 4

6 p.m., Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.

and at 5:30 p.m., week days only.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS & R.—Stearns leave

Tancrei Matuá at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays

and holidays. Return, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 p.m.

week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed

train upward 7:00 a.m.; downward (from Petrópolis) 3:30

p.m., week days only.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua das Ourives,
No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passo, No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rue do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rue da

Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUÊS DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

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This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and
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NOTE.—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients
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& Delzai, Rue d'Ovidio 46, Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.

Information kindly given by

Messrs. Crosby & Co., 67 Rue do Ouvidor.

M. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.

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Sole Agents in Brazil:

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON E.C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1888.

THE continued complaints in regard to the arbitrary conduct of the sanitary authorities of this port are certainly deserving of serious attention. We know that their tasks and responsibilities are not of the lightest character, and that sometimes the prompt exercise of authority on their part may save the public from real danger, but under normal conditions there can be no advantage to the public in their exercising an irresponsible power in matters of ordinary character and importance. A few days since the board of health issued an injunction against the employment of a certain treatment of lung diseases by an old and well known foreign physician of the city, and threatened the druggist with prosecution if he filled any more prescriptions of this character, and all this notwithstanding the recognized standing of the physician, the use of the said remedies by distinguished practitioners abroad, and the good results already recorded in their employment here. The preparation of the medicines being a secret, the board of health arbitrarily prohibits their further employment in this country, just as it once prohibited the sale of one of the best known "pain-killers" in the world a few years ago, because the manufacturers would not deliver up the recipe. This is not only unjust, but it is simply puerile. The greatest hardships, however, fall upon the importers of food products, wines, beer, etc., who are being continually subjected to heavy losses from the arbitrary authority exercised by the board of health. Some time since a firm of this city took considerable trouble and incurred much expense to introduce a certain light beer which is widely known and consumed in the United States. On the arrival of a second consignment a short time since, a slight acid reaction was obtained in the rough test for salicylic acid, whereupon the whole lot was dumped into the bay. And to make the matter worse, the importer was compelled to pay the duties on the beer before it was condemned! This, we submit, is grossly unjust. Some of these days the mercantile classes of this city will get tired of being robbed in this way, and may see fit to dump the board of health itself into the bay. If the government must give so large a discretionary power to this board, then some recourse should be provided for an appeal against its arbitrary decisions. No one cares to be robbed by a board of health any more than by a gang of thieves, and it is certainly time that the abuse were stopped.

ONE of our esteemed contemporaries is publishing a series of articles on "Life in Rio de Janeiro," probably descriptive of the life and gossip of Rue do Ouvidor on a pleasant afternoon. The real life of this city, however, will be very lightly touched. Its vices and scandals are delicious morsels for private gossip and an occasional item in the newspapers, but it never gets beyond the stage of sensationalism, the spice with which idle people season their fatiguing efforts at conversation. To go to the bottom of the false and vicious life of this city, to expose and condemn the follies and corruptions which underlie society, to sweep away the specious network of falsehood and pretense which covers customs, privileges and ideas so base that one can not speak of them in public in explicit terms—to do all this is a task which few men will dare undertake. Life in Rio de Janeiro may be spoken of in the club-room, but it will never be described fully and fearlessly in print. Much as we object to the discussion of subjects in the public press which men and women may not talk over together in the drawing-room, we can not help regretting that the follies and vices of this city may not be described and denounced in the strongest language that the editor can command. Exposure is a punishment which profligates and criminals fear even more than the operations of the law, and if their daily lives were held up to the public gaze they would not dare to stand their ground for a moment. We readily admit the prevalence of vice and crime in all the great cities of the world, but in few places, if any, are they ignored, indulged, or openly protected to the extent that they are here in Rio de Janeiro. Not only does the law fail to repress these vices which have so undermined the social, political and business life of this city, but society itself ignores them and opens its doors wide to those whose daily life is a violation of every principle of morals and social relationship. In fact, and notwithstanding the common habit of talking "morality" in and out of season, there is practically no standard of moral principle and conduct enforced in this city. We will not extend this assertion so far as to include every private individual and every private circle, for that would be unjust and untrue; but when we see them daily ignoring open vices and crimes which are elsewhere severely punished we can not hold them wholly blameless. There is no substantial prosperity for such a state of civilization as this; there never has been, nor never will be.

THE peculiar position of our exchange market, where we have seen bank bills on London and commercial sterling reported at the same rate, should attract attention. This feature in the market is further accentuated by the fact that the foreign banks appear to have been purchasers of exchange and the native institutions are drawing. The Rio exchange market is so entirely outside of the usual rules applied to foreign exchanges that exporters and importers take but little interest in anything beyond the rate, when they are obliged to draw and take. This is eminently sensible, for it is evident that exchange rates in Brazil have become very arbitrary, and affected by influences that would be ignored in more important markets. A rate of 27d on London has been the golden dream of the majority of Brazilians who profess to study political economy. That a debt of \$890 should be liquidated by the tender of a gold sovereign has been the constant hope of the statesmen and journalists of Brazil. But let us see how exchange at par is likely to result. One of the first results has been a protest from native manufacturers that with high exchange they cannot compete

with the foreign importer. It must be recalled that the most strenuous efforts have been made to establish manufactures in Brazil. Mill properties have received certain favors in the way of taxation in the introduction of their machinery, and abundant florid encouragement from the local press. The moment, however, that the rate of exchange advances to par, these same never-sufficiently-petted manufacturers cry out that they are being ruined, and appeal for further protection for their threatened interests. Only absolute and entire prohibition upon the importation of foreign goods can ever satisfy this class of the "national industry." If import duties are to be raised with successive advances in the specie value of one milreis, the position of the importer will become intolerable. Take another side. Are the planters, the *enfants gâtés* of Brazilian legislators, favored by this high rate of exchange? An extract we print elsewhere shows that sugar planters do not clearly appreciate the advantages of selling their sugars at prices that will not meet transportation expenses, because exchange has advanced, and may even cease grinding cane. If coffee has not suffered, this is directly attributable to the unique position Brazil holds in the markets of the world. Every other of her products that meets foreign competition must suffer. Are the consumers deriving any benefit from exchange at par? We touch on this subject with diffidence, but do not hesitate to declare that meat and bread, boots and clothing, in fact food and clothing, are no cheaper with exchange at 27d, than they were at 22d or even lower. Who can blame the retail dealer for availing of a little spur to increase his profit on bread made from foreign flour, on imported boots and hats and cloths? No one surely! We further question if there is a foreigner in Brazil who could honestly declare that there has been such an improvement in the intrinsic value of the currency as to make 8,890\$ in paper worth 1,000 sovereigns. It is almost absurd. Every one recognizes the law of supply and demand, which applies to money as well as to merchandise. Exporters require Brazilian currency to pay for their purchases, and the supply not equaling the demand, such anomalies arise as one milreis in paper selling for more than its legal value in gold. A man drawing an income in gold absolutely possesses less purchasing power than he who receives his income in irredeemable promises to pay! Some one must gain under this condition of exchange. It is neither the protected manufacturer, the planter, nor the consumer; it must therefore be sought for elsewhere. Importers do not avail largely of an advance; business is close and dealers are cognizant of exchange fluctuations, *when these tend upwards*. Retailers derive some benefit, no doubt, but the great advantage lies with the Treasury. The annual vote for "differences in exchange" disappears with rates at par, and the minister of finance may "balance his budget" with a light heart. But does this wiping out of "differences in exchange" mean a reduction in taxation? Does it not rather mean a period of incurring further engagements that must be a heavy load on the country? Exchange at 27d is not an unmixed cause for patriotic effusions and allusions to the growth of the empire. The present condition of affairs in Brazil is not healthy; the importation of large amounts of foreign capital have not been so much an improvement for the future welfare of the empire, as the absorption by this foreign money of enterprises that promised more or less favorable results; and the interest on this foreign money must be remitted. We agree that it is quite possible that our means of meeting these constantly increased demands on

exports may also increase; how long the means will require to meet the demands is the serious question. Brazil is far from "over the fence," and it is nothing more than childish to claim, as we have seen it claimed, that the country is in a position to resume specie payments. There is nothing solid in the position, and thoughtful persons, we are sure, will agree with us in this assertion.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT FUND.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BRITISH
BENEVOLENT FUND.

Gentlemen,—Your committee beg to lay before you the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1888.

Receipts.

Balance brought forward from last year	8,228\$720
Amount received from Jubilee Fund..	1,895 000
do	5,943 030
Annual subscriptions.....	3,690 000
Donation	100 000
Interest.....	736 490
	Rs. 20,593\$240

Expenditure.

Pensions during year.....	4,505\$000
Temporary assistance rendered, board, etc.....	94 000
Passages.....	392 160
Advertisements.....	15 000
	Rs. 20,593\$240

Balance, Cash in Banks :	
English Bank of Rio, L'd.	8,066\$620
London and Brazilian Bank	9,147 840
do	25 820
	17,240\$280
Less amount due Treasurer	1,653 200 15,587 080
	Rs. 20,593\$240

From the above you will note that there was a balance of Rs. 15,587\$080 to the credit of the fund on 30th June 1888, or Rs. 7,358\$360 more than at same time last year, which is due to the subscriptions raised on account of the Queen's Jubilee last year. Your committee however regret to call your attention again to the decrease in the annual subscriptions which are 815\$000 less than the amount of pensions granted during the year and it is earnestly hoped that they will increase, also that old and new Rio residents and old subscribers will again render their assistance in order to enable your committee to assist the many deserving cases.

REV. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., President.
W. RUMSEY, Hon. Treasurer.
W. L. WOLSTENHOLME, Act. Hon. Secretary.
F. H. HARRISON.
E. A. E. PHIPPS.
H. O. ROBINSON.

Members of Committee absent :
B. FREELAND.
F. L. SCHWIND.
W. MORRISSEY.
R. S. QUAYLE.
E. W. MAY.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The September receipts of the Montevideo custom house were \$787,000.54.

The Montevidean port authorities propose establishing quarantine on vessels from the United States.—*River Plate Times*.

It will require but a very slight cause to induce the Montevideo port authorities to impose quarantine on the arrivals from any country. Too many of them are interested in that den of swindlers on Flores island.

The Atlantic Pacific railway projected in Brazil, which proposes a line from Recife to Valparaíso, is the project of Messrs. John E. and M. Clark.—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, Oct. 6th.

The British vice-consul at Buenos Aires, Mr. W. G. Turner, has disappeared, and with him disappeared all the cash assets of the consulate. The consul, Mr. Bridgett, is absent on a visit home.

The priest Castro Rodrigues, who brutally murdered his wife and child, has been sentenced at La Plata to be hanged. The Argentine press is considerably stirred up over the matter, as hanging is an unusual punishment in that part of the world.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 12.—In the Senate Visconde do Cruzeiro again had remarks to offer on the gas question, and presented various questions as to the company, Senator João Alfredo, president of the council, made an exceedingly energetic [perhaps rather too energetic] reply to Senator Lafayette's speech of yesterday; the premier complains of the exceedingly gloomy view of the position of the empire taken by his opponent, that the ideas will be spread all over Europe in detriment to immigration for Brazil, and can form but one deduction from Sr. Lafayette's speech—slavery must be re-constituted in the empire, Senators Visconde do Ouro Preto and Leão Velloso also spoke, the latter for the purpose of permitting Senator Lafayette to reply to the premier. In the Chamber, Deputy Mancio Ribeiro, a priest, directed some very strong remarks to Senator Silveira Martins, who appears to the clerical denunci to be little more than a clown. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto presented the project of a law of limitations affecting debts due the government. Deputies Almeida Nogueira, Pedro Luiz and Mac Dowell discussed the bill for the abatement of vagabondage; the first defending the bill, the second opposing it, and the last pointing out what he considers its defects.

October 13.—In the Senate Sr. Cândido de Oliveira denied that he was to fight a duel with an Italian immigration agent. Senator Avila occupied a column of the *Jornal do Comércio* in hammering at the gas company. Senator Lafayette proceeded to reply to the premier's speech of yesterday. The senator's remarks were very energetic and extremely personal. In fact the debate has been of little advantage to the nation, or to any one concerned in it. Bad temper has been shown on both sides. The only interested parties have been the spectators, who have a morbid desire to see two senators figure as gladiators. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 15.—In the Senate Sr. Cândido de Oliveira, in asking for information as to disturbances in the province of Minas Geraes, gave a very gloomy account of the outlook for the country. The premier replied shortly and advised the preceding speaker to have a little patience; the constant references to disturbances, republicanism, etc., was the necessary rough water created by the storm of May 13th, so that we have no reasons to be apprehensive. In the Chamber Deputy Milton made an energetic request for information as to the Bahia harbor improvements; the Bahia deputies will be going home soon, and desire to take a solution of this question along with them. Bahia provincial affairs then occupied some little time. The session was entirely devoid of interest.

October 16.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture made a short and sharp reply to remarks made by Senator Cândido de Oliveira. Senator Silveira Martins made a somewhat rambling speech in which he advocated the introduction of Chinese coolies, and replied to criticisms made in the Chamber of Deputies on his previous record. The estimates of the department of agriculture very much intended passed second discussion. In the Chamber Deputy Araújo Góes objected to a government emissary bringing precious documents from Bahia to Rio. Deputies Mac Dowell and Ratisbona occupied the rest of the session in discussing the government project against vagabondage.

October 17.—In the Senate Sr. Cândido de Oliveira made a reply to the minister of agriculture's speech of yesterday, and described himself, more or less, as the son of poor and honest parents who had to work for a living, while the minister was a descendant of King Coffee. The speech was querulous, and charging the minister with paying no attention to the Minas senator's remarks; "squatting" on lands in S. Paulo was the professed text of the speech. Senator Avila had not quite exhausted the subject of the gas company, which he proposes to carry to the infinite (textual). Senator Avila discussed the budget (expenses); he acknowledged he was not an expert in finances, and his speech was more political than financial, but the senator occupied all the session. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest whatever.

October 18.—The decree proroguing the session to the 31st inst. was published. In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Coelho Rodrigues complained that absences were declared present when necessary to form a quorum. The secretary said the reclamant had declared he was present, although he did not appear to have replied to the roll call. Deputy Fernandes da Cunha made a speech on Bahia provincial affairs, during which he is reported to have used many beautiful rhetorical figures. The project for the opening of various streets in Rio was finally passed. Deputies Nahuel and Andrade Figueira spoke on the Senate amendments to the foreign affairs' estimates; the former advocating arbitration in international squabbles, and particularly as to the solution of the boundary questions between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and also referring to the delay in discussing the freedom of religion bill; the latter objecting to arbitration, which is not always possible, and to the free religion law as unnecessary and moreover an attack upon one of the articles of the Constitution. The opposition of Sr. Andrade Figueira is said to explain the little interest the government has shown in the matter. Deputy Pedro Luiz also made some remarks.

October 19.—In the Senate Sr. Cândido de Oliveira repeated his request for information regarding the contract between the government and the Bank of Brazil, and the premier explained that the matter was not in a condition for publication. Senator Silveira Martins made inquiries regarding Sta. Catharina provincial affairs and the premier replied. Senator Belisario addressed various pertinent questions to the premier as to the opening of a credit by the government in London for £1,000,000 for account of a banker. The last loan, although negotiated on favorable terms, should have been delayed, for it might have been placed at par, and the Treasury did not need the money at once. He classifies the contract with the Bank of Brazil to aid agriculture as illegal and infelicitous, and desires to know the future policy of

the government for the necessary security of the prosperity of the nation. The premier in reply said it was true that the government had had a credit opened, but in this he had followed in the footsteps of his predecessor [Sr. Belisario] who had also opened a credit; the latter had not required to use it, and the speaker might also be mistaken in his action. Upon taking office various schemes were proposed to him for maintaining a high rate of exchange; he did not comprehend this advice of officious gentlemen. In fact exchange was falling and the speaker under the pressure of an impious reason, which can only be confidentially revealed, had no recourse but to open the credit. The loan was placed under favorable circumstances. Sr. Belisario was informed of its negotiation, and offered no objections; if the market continued to improve, the speaker could not have foreseen this. The Treasury was not in the easy condition described; demands on it existed although not pressing. To avoid pressure before placing the loan would have been bad policy. As soon as the loan was effected his first idea was to retire Treasury bills, but he foresaw a possible drop in exchange by the entry of large sums of money into the country. He came to an understanding with the Bank of Brazil to which he communicated the negotiation of the loan in London, a part of which was destined to consolidate the floating debt, and he proposed the establishment of a certain rate at which the bank could draw with complete freedom but carefully. To the repayment of the Treasury bills was destined all the revenue collected here, and in London such a sum was to be reserved as would keep the Treasury out of the exchange market. Estimates were made and a result reached very different from the loss of \$5,000,000 to-day discovered by Sr. Belisario. He demonstrated that at the time the sale of private companies could not be foreseen; that the credit of Brazil would permit comparison with that of any other nation, and the references of Sr. Belisario to loans to British colonies were irrelevant, for they represented loans from British capitalists to England. In the Chamber, the estimates of the department of foreign affairs were finally passed. Deputies Mac Dowell and Ratisbona discussed the bill for the suppression of vagabondage.

October 20.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay again strongly opposed the introduction of Chinese coolies. The premier concluded his reply to Senator Belisario's criticisms on the direction of financial affairs, and Visconde do Ouro Preto also spoke; the latter desires cereals and boots protected. In the Chamber there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 101 deaths in Santos in September, but the causes are not known.

—An assassin named Messias was captured near Queluz, S. Paulo, on the 14th inst.

—It is reported that the Campinas water works and drainage company is negotiating a loan of about \$2,000,000 in this city.

—Sporadic \$2,000 coins have made their appearance at Campinas. This locality is becoming notorious for its counterfeiting enterprises.

—A credit of \$1,000,000 has been opened in the S. Paulo provincial treasury to meet immigration expenses up to the end of the current year.

—The predial tax assessors of Campinas, São Paulo, report the construction of something over 400 buildings in that city during the last two years.

—There are at present 2,300 persons living on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, of which 1,410 are prisoners. The cost of maintaining this penal colony in 1887 was \$34,594.865.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo post-office were \$13,434.450 for the city and \$3,129.7470 for the rest of the province, against \$11,072.460 and \$8,481.824 respectively in the same month of last year.

—The planters of S. Fidelis, province of Rio de Janeiro, have finally decided that the introduction of immigrants will be useful to their district. The S. Fidelis planters are slow, but appear to be uncommonly sure.

—One individual in the province of Rio de Janeiro has recently been authorized to introduce 100 families of immigrants. This is going in wholesale, but the authorities must be satisfied that the party can care for so large a number.

—Trouble has arisen in Minas over a concession to a private party for the introduction of 500 families of immigrants, which the provincial immigration society denounces as an infraction of its contract. The concession has been recalled, but the discussion is going on.

—According to a paper published at S. João d'El-Rei, Minas Geraes, an anaconda was recently captured alive in the Serra do Lenheiro measuring 15 metres [49.2 feet] in length, and 50 centimeters [20.68 inches] in circumference at the largest part of its body. That is either a big snake, or a big story, we are unable to decide which.

—According to the *Provincia*, of Pará, the number of deaths from epidemic diseases and fevers in that city during the first six months of the current year was as follows: Small-pox 229, measles 128, *beri-beri* 58, intermittent fever 41, yellow fever 38, pernicious fever 33, malarial fever 12, bilious fever 9, typhus fever 5, and all other fevers 39. The total number of deaths was 1,373, of which 751 were of people in indigent circumstances.

—The September receipts of the Pará [provincial] post-office amounted to \$6,543.136.

—Continued rains are reported to have caused considerable injury to crops in the interior of Minas Geraes.

—Gambling has been prohibited in all public places [bars, business houses, etc.] in the city of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes.

—The immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *portaria* during the month of September numbered 4,676, of whom 3,746 were Italians.

—Santos is to have another dialy after the 1st proximo. The new organ of simplicity is to be known as the *Gazeta da Tardia*.

—The Pará exports in September included 978,626 kilos of rubber, 243,232 kilos of cacao, 31,593 kilos of tobacco, and 88,385 kilos of *piracuru* [fish].

—The official valuation (*parata*) of exports in Minas next month will be: coffee 18.6 reis, manufactured tobacco 15 reis and tobacco in rolls 12 reis per kilogramme.

—There were 243 deaths in Pará during the month of September, of which 87 were from smallpox, 11 from yellow fever and 8 from *beri-beri*. Of the total number, 126 were of indigent persons.

—The export of oranges from Ceará to Europe is said to be steadily increasing. This is an industry which ought to be encouraged as the extensive planting of orange orchards would help to modify the climate.

—The total exports of the province of Amazonas in 1886-87 amounted to an official value of \$15,092,154.516, upon which the province collected 1,274,905.628 in taxes. Besides this the Amazon Navigation Co. collected an additional tax of 3% on all the articles exported.

—The representatives of the Italian societies of S. Paulo have sent down congratulations to Senator Cândido de Oliveira for his attack on the immigration agent d'Atri, and at the same time beg him not to expose his precious life in a duel with that objectionable personage.

—The business classes of Petrópolis and Juiz de Fora have both adopted vigorous protests against the increase in the taxes on industries and professions. Why is the matter not attended to? Does the government propose to enforce these taxes in spite of all the opposition manifested?

—The *Diário de Minas*, of Juiz de Fora, says that there is an old lady, 90 years of age, living in Pombal, Minas Geraes, who has abstained from drinking water for 66 years. She enjoys good health, and still works like a young woman. This will be good news for the toddy drinkers.

—A Minas nobleman, known as Barão do Serro, has renounced his title and joined the republicans. If we mistake not, he was raised to the nobility for his services in connection with the S. Cyriaco gold mine, in which a large amount of foreign capital was permanently invested in the country. He will hereafter be known as plain José Joaquim Ferreira Rabello.

—Another counterfeit 200\$ note was recently detected at Campinas, S. Paulo. It is curiously printed on inferior paper, but the engraving is said to be good. The note was of the "5º estampa, 4º serie," was numbered 20,286 and signed by "Antônio Teixeira da Silva." In the genuine notes, all between Nos. 19,501 and 20,500, were signed by Fernando Avelino Corrêa.

—A fight took place at Igapó, Bahia, a few days since between a party of excursionists and the employees of a sugar factory because the former were carrying off too much sugar cane. Knives, pistols, clubs and stones were freely used, and with the result that four excursionists came away with serious knife wounds, and a large number on both sides were more or less bruised.

—According to a recently published table the receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco during the last ten years were as follows:

	cotton	sugar
1878-79.....	31,168 sacks	1,055,938 bags.
1879-80.....	60,117 "	1,716,037 "
1880-81.....	119,118 "	2,224,773 "
1881-82.....	158,497 "	2,029,480 "
1882-83.....	148,282 "	1,229,579 "
1883-84.....	136,982 "	2,150,138 "
1884-85.....	149,932 "	1,661,887 "
1885-86.....	161,337 "	1,296,335 "
1886-87.....	319,134 "	1,971,216 "
1887-88.....	302,268 "	2,493,365 "

—Mansos de Andrade's dynamite bomb has at last got into the Paulista press. His lawyer now charges that he was "conditioned" in his examinations for the position of primary school teacher, not because of his inefficiency, but because he was not a Catholic. One of the examiners was a priest, hence the opposition. Failing to get a reconsideration, and being shut out from the examination rooms because he was "making notes," and being a young man of character and spirit, he revenged himself by throwing a dynamite bomb at the professors. We can not learn, however, that the young patriot has been arrested.

—A "republican school for freedmen" is about to be opened in Leopoldina, Minas Geraes.

—It is announced that the epidemic of smallpox in Santos is at an end.

—The physicians of São Paulo have founded an association with 60 charter members.

—Recent telegrams from Ceará report great suffering from famine in the interior districts of that province.

—It appears that the sucking lawyers of the S. Paulo academy desire to have their swearing-in abolished also. If this sort of thing continues, one will be afraid to say *d-n* anywhere, outside of a church.

—It required five months, but the employees of the Pernambuco custom house have at last sent down an album to Senator João Alfredo, president of the council of ministers, in commemoration of the emancipation law.

—The town of Rio Novo, Minas Geraes, is also protesting against the increased taxes on industries and professions. It will probably take a revolution, however, like that greeting Affonso Celso's famous "winter law"—to wake the government up to the popular demand for its recall.

—According to all accounts the voters up in Minas are getting tired of senatorial elections. They have been at that kind of thing for the past two years, generally voting for the same men over and over again, and now they want a rest. Many of them staid at home the last election and let Carlos Afonso vote for himself.

—The death of the wife of a republican voter in a place called Dores de Victoria, province of Minas Geraes, prevented no less than eight republican voters appearing at the election for senator. Now, if republicans' wives are going to cause such a loss to the party, it is about time Dr. Silva Jardim went up again into Minas—and a doctor in medicine along with him.

—It is just as well to record that the professor of the S. Paulo normal school at whom a "plucked" student threw a dynamite (?) bomb, only fainted on the occasion, and has been confined to his bed since. The illustrious and strong-minded professor's state does not inspire anxiety on the part of his friends. It must have been a cheerful dynamite bomb that exploded in a crowd, and only succeeded in scaring a professor into bed! It has since transpired that the other professor, the *conego*, took to his bed also, but he is getting on as well as could be expected.

—The S. Paulo correspondent of the *Jornal do Comércio* under date of the 4th inst. furnishes the production of a municipality called Carmo da Franca in that province, viz.: 800,000 litres of rice, 400,000 of beans, 10,000,000 of maize, 30,000 kilogrammes of sugar, 60,000 of tobacco, 15,000 of cotton and 10,000 head of cattle. The population is stated to be 4,585 souls, and land is worth 20\$ per *alqueire* for forest land and 10\$ for prairie (*campo*) land.

—Mail advices from Goyaz, dated the 27th ult., report the arrival there of the party of surveyors of the Pará Trading and Transportation Co., under the direction of Dr. Alexander Milton. The party ascended the Tocantins and Araguaia to Santa Leopoldina, and express great satisfaction with the appearance of the country along those rivers. They were about to start across country to Porto Imperial where the survey of those rivers to Alcância was to be continued.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom houses received a total of 454,612\$505 in the month of September, viz.:

Imports	382,966\$75
Exports	12,852 172
Internal revenue....	32,946 242
5% surtax	19,949 577
All others.....	5,897 749

The total receipts in the same month of last year were 623,025\$362, showing a decrease of 168,412\$857.

—The central sugar factory in the Pindaré valley, province of Maranhão, has just closed its fourth season. The cane ground was 20,541 tons, which produced 2,203 tons of sugar, including 532 tons of white, and 440 tons of rum. The total receipts were 323,322\$883 and expenses 265,453\$519, leaving a net result of 57,804\$394. The factory and its appurtenances represent a cost of nearly 900,000\$, of which about 450,000\$ is borrowed at 8 per cent. and over.

—The missionary labors of the Capuchins in Pernambuco, Alagoas and Paraíba during 1887, according to the *Diário de Pernambuco*, show the following results: masses celebrated in 25 different places, at which 154,000 persons were present, 1,780 baptisms, 10,384 christenings, 40,915 confessions and communions, 3,475 marriages, and various other works. The province of Pernambuco, however, does not seem to be much improved, for there is no diminution in the use of the knife.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is expected that the Mogiana extension to Uberaba will be ready for traffic in January next.

—The September receipts of the Macáé and Campos line were 208,491\$860. The expenses are not published.

—A tramway company has been organized to build and operate a line from Mogi-mirim to the village of Resacá, São Paulo.

—The São Paulo railway has been granted permission to put up another telegraph wire between Santos and Juizdah at a cost of 10,534\$.

—The government has granted permission for the extension of the Santa Tereza "inclined plane" on the Hallidie system. The decree, No. 10,059, was signed on the 6th and published on the 18th inst.

—On the 11th inst. the Chamber of Deputies finally passed the proposal to pay the *Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens* 350,000 francs, interest on capital paid up from July 1883 to July 1884.

—The August receipts of the Paulista company were 307,641\$770, and the expenditures 113,979\$80, leaving a net balance of 193,662\$690. This raises the surplus earnings since July 1st to 324,985\$210.

—Special arrangements have been made by the Rio de Janeiro and Northern line for frequent trains to and from Penha on the 28th, the date of the celebrated annual *festa*. This will very much improve the facilities for visiting that celebrated variety show.

—The latest transcontinental scheme is that of extending the Bahia Central from Bahia to Arica, on the Pacific coast, via S. Francisco (Minas), Goyaz, Cuiabá, and Oruru. The distance is calculated at 5,700 kilometres, and all the traffic of the Pacific coast and Bolivia is to come over it. This is the Collatino scheme.

—*O País* on the 12th publishes a report that this government will shortly grant the concession of the railway from Pernambuco to Chilé. No mention is made as to whether the intermediate and terminal states have given their consent to a Brazilian concession of right-of-way through their territories.

—The documents attending the sale and transfer of the Príncipe do Gram-Pará railway to the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company, were formally signed and delivered on the 17th inst. No mention is made as to whether the intermediate and terminal states have given their consent to a Brazilian concession of right-of-way through their territories.

—The fiscal engineer of the Bragantina and S. Paulo railway visited, in company with the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the police barracks at Praia Grande on the 10th, says *O País*. This is serious. Does the Bragantina railway propose to destine part of its surplus revenue to police barracks; and if so, why?

—Several Brazilian civil engineers have been engaged for the surveys of the Western Uruguay railway, to run from Montevideo to Fray Bentos with a branch to Colonia. The chief of the party is Dr. José Barialho Uchôa Cavalcanti. The line will have an extension of 500 kilometers, and is to be built by English and Uruguayan capitalists.

—The traffic receipts of the Minas and Rio railway for the first half of the current year were 388,510\$620, and expenses 261,440\$310, leaving a balance of 127,440\$310. For the same period last year the balance was 101,874\$930. This appears to be a satisfactory proof that this line was not destined to terminate in the clouds after all.

—The total receipts of the Sorocabana railway during the half year ending June 30th last were 309,941\$280 and the expenditures 257,224\$290, leaving a balance of 52,716\$990 only, showing a decrease of 76,974\$710 from the surplus of last year. The province of São Paulo will have to pay 139,783\$610 on guaranteed interest account on this half year.

—The São Paulo company is constructing an iron viaduct across its lines to connect Rio do Bonfim Retiro with the city. This is the final outcome of the old Rue Helvética controversy of some two or three years ago. On the morning of the 21st, however, a mob gathered at the place, tore down fences and the foundations of the new bridge, and then proceeded to open a street across the railway track on the level. The police finally appeared and stopped the work of destruction.

—On the 19th the directory of the Grão Pará (Petropolis) railway notified the debenture holders that these are payable on November 2nd next upon which date interest will cease. The first issue, 6 per cent. bonds, will receive 102\$220 per 100\$ bond and the second issue, 7 per cent. bonds, 201\$60 per 200\$ bond. These payments include accrued interest, and the company threatens that the money of those who do not present their debentures up to the time indicated, will be found in the Treasury. The probability is that few bond-holders will resist this intimation.

—The receipts of the Paraná line (Paranaguá to Curitiba) during the half year ending 30th June last were 408,016\$170 and the expenditures 292,993\$688.

—Considerable opposition is springing up among Petropolis residents against the rumored intention of the English company to suspend the steamer service between this city and Mauá.

—The Barão de Arauá, Rio de Janeiro, company have signed a contract for the extension to Rio Grande, 50 kilometres in length, at a total expense of 1,401,000\$. The extension must be completed within 14 months.

—The Rio das Flores railway has negotiated with the Banco Internacional a debenture loan of 370,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest and 2 1/2 per cent sinking fund. The price of issue is supposed to be 92 per cent.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 21st says that the Brazilian-Argentine syndicate for the construction of the trans-continental railway has been organized. Visconde de Figueiredo is the Brazilian and Sr. Llambi the Argentine representative.

—The government has authorized the payment of a salary of 12,000\$ a year to the director of the Paraná railway when the position is held by a "professional." Professional what? Engineer? accountant? railway manager? brakeman? or what?

—The total receipts of the "Recife a Limeira" railway, of Pernambuco, for the first half of the current year were 315,162\$660, and the expenditures 268,537\$070, against 197,391\$190 and 165,831\$660 respectively in the same period of last year.

—The S. Carlos do Pinhal stockholders held a meeting in São Paulo on the 17th inst. at which it was unanimously resolved to accept the bases reported by a special committee for a fusion with the Paulista company. Negotiations for a fusion with the Ituana line were also authorized. A dividend of 6\$200 per share for the first half of the current year was declared.

—The minister of agriculture has recommended the projectors and surveyors of the projected Pernambuco, Santa Fé and Valparaíso railway to the good offices of the presidents of the several provinces through which the line is to pass. There has been so much money sunk in absolutely useless roads in Brazil that it ought to be time for using a little caution, and we shall therefore await the organization of this pretentious company with much interest.

—The English company is having a real picnic with its patrons in Santos and São Paulo. A new time-table was adopted a few days since to meet various complaints, and now the papers are full of reclamations against the hours fixed for passenger trains. It would appear that every man in the province of São Paulo wants the English company to run its railway to suit his own personal views and convenience, and when this is not done he buys a quart of ink and a long quill pen and starts out on the war-path.

COFFEE NOTES

—Reports continue to come in from various localities of S. Paulo in regard to the injuries caused to coffee by the rains.

—Is there not something wrong? On the morning of the 15th the stocks at railway stations, which stock is said to be closely watched by exporters, was reported to be 14,551 bags. On the 15th receipts here by rail were about 6,700 bags, *ergo*, even if no coffee arrived at the railway stations, the stock on the morning of the 16th should have been 7,800 bags, but by some "hocus-pocus" it is reported at 1,084 bags! What could become of these 6,200 bags, so mysteriously disappeared?

—The *Correio de Campinas* [S. Paulo] says: A respectable merchant of Limeira has sent us a tin containing coffee, already prepared, completely ruined by the rain. This coffee is at our office at the disposition of whoever desires to see it. By mail this merchant informs us "In the west of the province the loss on the present crop is estimated at 30 per cent., that is 30 per cent. of the so-called *cota de ração*. In this municipality of Limeira, in Araras, Belém do Descalvado, S. Carlos, Jundiaí, etc., the losses are incalculable, because of the constant and copious rains." The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 20th publishes this, and disheartening enough it is.

—The conflicting and altogether irreconcilable advices from Brazil respecting the condition of that market have created an unsettled feeling here, with rapid and irregular fluctuations in speculative values, and a hardening tendency for the market is in a speculative mood, advices are mixed, and that is all that can be said. The local jobbing demand has been fairly active, and dealers have experienced a good outlet for their stocks at satisfactory prices. The country is so bare of supplies that buyers are unable to keep out of the market for any length of time. Speculative trading has been fairly active, and while prices have shown an upward tendency, fluctuations have been quite irregular.—*Haynes & Boyles' Market Report*, New York, Sept. 22nd.

LOCAL NOTES

—The navy department subscribes for 25 copies of *Le Brésil*, the Parisian organ of Brazilian opinion.

—The Prince of Grão Pará, eldest son of the Princess Imperial and heir to the throne, was 13 years old on the 15th. The usual salutes were fired by the forts and men-of-war in harbor.

—Although our municipal chamber has a duly appointed lawyer and attorney, the city fathers proposed to give the collection of old debts due the city to another lawyer. But the government said *non placet*!

—A school is about to be opened in this city by a foreign religious society called "*Sœurs de Notre Dame de Sion*." Five of these sisters arrived here on the 11th, and nine more are expected at an early date.

—Now that the dogs of Rio have taken to invading the churches, where they commit all sorts of curiousticks, it is to be hoped that the good Catholic city fathers will show some vigor in thinning out our canine fellow-inhabitants.

—The minister of justice thinks that 3,742\$440 is entirely too much to spend in one year for physio for poor people in the beggars' asylum. The jail and penitentiary do not spend as much, which seems to prove that criminals are more healthy than beggars.

—The Treasury seems to have been pushing its debtors lately, but has shown some contemplation for these unfortunate. For instance, Barão de Guimarães, a high official in the department of agriculture, has been allowed the privilege of reducing his debt at the rate of 130\$ per month. We fear the baron has been setting a bad example.

—The Retiro Litterario Português proposes to decide a question that has bothered historians; the rights of Columbus to claim that he was the discoverer of America, or whether the Portuguese have prior rights. Strange to say, however, the claims of the Northmen are overlooked.

—If Barão de Caparaó received 3,000\$ from this city to Montevideo and thence back again, why did the others of the boundary "sharps" get only 2,000\$? Perhaps the baron had lace-edged sheets and chamberlain, while his companions camped on deck and drank *vinho virgem*?

—Sr. d'Atri whom Senator Cândido de Oliveira called a police criminal and also a paid agent of the Brazilian government, wants the senator's scalp. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says a duel imminent. If an immigration agent can challenge a senator, what more can the most rabid republican demand?

—Our talented colleague, Angel Agostini, of the *Revista Ilustrada*, left on the 13th for a visit to Italy, the first since his arrival in Brazil twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five years of incessant travel entitles a man to a long, happy-holiday, and we trust that our colleague has now taken will be one of the happiest.

—The Argentine government has organized an order of merit. Brazilian officers who served during the Paraguayan war are eligible to this decoration, probably to signalize the fact that when the Argentines all marched home to suppress a revolution and "rope in" the sovereigns, the Brazilians were left to do the fighting?

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 18th says an Italian priest, recently arrived here from the interior, agreed to purchase 20,000\$ in counterfeit money for 3,000\$. He received old newspapers, and is naturally somewhat incensed at the turn the business has taken. When priests go in for speculating in counterfeit money, laymen should have their wits about them.

—Still another old name, Rua do Carmo, is to be laid aside and the inconvenient title of "Rua Senador Silveira da Motta" is to be substituted. The streets of Rio will soon be all distinguished by titles. If the municipal council is at a loss for any further changes, we would suggest substituting Rua do Ovidor by the eminently fitting designation of "Rua do Barão do Cayapó."

—According to official reports, the total number of foreigners who have taken out naturalization papers in Brazil up to 9th May last—covering a period of about 65 years—was 10,405, of which 5,707 were Portuguese, 2,122 Germans, 726 Italians, 272 French, 267 Austrians, 235 Prussians, 214 Spaniards, 122 English, 113 Moors, 81 Americans, and the rest of various nationalities.

—The local papers mention an amusing occurrence. Some four or five so-called Indians appeared here recently on a pretext of demanding protection from the Emperor against somebody that was persecuting them. They were received by the Emperor, who addressed them in Guarany, not one word of which the Indians understood. It is more than hinted that they are negroes, who for reasons best known to themselves choose to figure as Indians.

—Another legislative prorogation; this time to the 31st. Bound to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer!

—A literary magazine to be called *Treze de Maio* [May 13th] is in process of organization here. The galaxy of talent that forms the corps of contributors would secure success to any publication.

—On the 19th October, 149 years ago, the Portuguese inquisition roasted the great Brazilian satyricon, Antonio José da Silva. He was not a personal friend of any of our readers, but the news of his untimely death may be of interest.

—The Emperor of Germany was warmly received on his arrival at Pompei, says a telegram. So were some of the former dwellers in that city; but who received the Emperor? We were under the impression that the Pompeians were dead.

—The Judge of the seventh criminal district has just sentenced José Fernandes Conde de Almeida to 10 years at Fernando de Noronha and a fine corresponding to half that period, for introducing counterfeit 100\$ notes into the country.

—Deputy Joaquim Nabuco was relieved of various articles of attire by thieves on the 18th. We do not desire to make a direct charge, but venture to imagine that this may be a new form of collecting indemnity for the abolition of slaves.

—Why is it that Dr. Freire has not volunteered to visit Florida during the yellow fever epidemic there, and thus demonstrate his own faith in the value of his vaccination theory. Drs. Sternberg, Gliber and others all pronounce his theory a humbug, and they are unquestionably right.

—The majority in the Chamber of Deputies are to present their late leader, the minister of foreign affairs, who has been translated to a higher and more secure legislative position, a silver service at the cost of 2,000\$. The subscribers probably consider that the subsidy for one Saturday [when no work is done at the Chamber] could not have a better destination.

—A Taubaté man came down to see the sights of Rio a few days since, and he is now going home a sadder but a wiser man. He met three strangers on Rua da Quitanda on the 18th, who offered him a lottery ticket which had drawn a prize of 20,000\$. He at once gave them all the money he had, 700\$, and then went to get his precious ticket cashed, only to find it a swindle.

—In looking over a list of persons at a recent entertainment, who were described as representatives of "our aristocracy," we could not help noting the significant fact that fully one half the number are known in the shops of this city as persons who never pay their bills. An aristocracy thus constituted is not a thing to be proud of, neither does it speak well for the tone pervading the society of Rio de Janeiro.

—According to a recent report, there are 32,681 buildings in this city subject to the predial tax, and 1,032 exempt from it, giving a total of 33,713 buildings. Some one thereupon assumes an average of 12 individuals per house, and, making no allowance for unoccupied buildings which are sufficiently numerous, informs us that the total population of the city is 404,556!. He might just as well have assumed an average of 20 per house.

—The normal school (so called) of this city is to be reformed. It is to have eight professorships, and the following curriculum, viz.: Portuguese, French, religion, mathematics (to trigonometry), natural sciences, pedagogy and law. There also to be two handicraft masters, and the pupils must be free from incurable maladies and must have been vaccinated. In all probability, the new normal school will be as celebrated as the old.

—Our sympathetic colleague of the *Gazeta da Yarde* was so profoundly impressed by the recent reactionary speech of Senator Lafayette on the spoliation of slave-holders, that he thinks it worthy of comparison with two celebrated speeches of English history, that of Sheridan in the Warren Hastings case, and that of Lord Brougham (Brougham?) in the proceedings against Queen Caroline. Unfortunately for the comparison, however, the Lafayette speech neither led to a suspension of parliament, nor sent the premier to bed for 48 hours, as Brougham sent George IV.

—According to an official report, the deaths in the beggars' asylum in this city during the past seven years were as follows:

1882.....	120	1885.....	221
1883.....	81	1886.....	207
1884.....	223	1887.....	133
1888 [to 15th October].....	1888	Total.....	95

The report does not give the number of inmates, but it may be roughly estimated that the annual death rate can not be less than 15 to 20 per cent. The minister of justice is advising measures to reduce the mortality.

—The colonial secretary of New Zealand has informed the British consul at this port, under date of 17th September, that the statements said to have been published in the newspapers of Rio de Janeiro relative to the preparation of rabbits for exportation, are entirely without foundation. He affirms that the rabbits destined for exportation are procured from districts in which no poison is laid for their destruction, and that large quantities of preserved rabbits are sold and consumed in New Zealand, where no complaints have been made as to their unwholesomeness as an article of food. The reports circulated about these preserved rabbits have considerably prejudiced their sale, and it is therefore desired that all efforts be made to correct them.

The board of health has seized a lot of American land for analysis.

The Bolivian representative has been withdrawn from Paraguay, and a conflict at arms is anticipated.

The agitation for shop-closing on Sundays and holidays is gaining ground in Rio; and quite right too. S. Paulo has set the example, and Rio must follow.

On the 10th inst. the minister of finance notified Treasury officials that vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron were entitled to all the privileges of men-of-war.

Rohberies of merchandise from lighters in the custom-house basin continue unchecked. The authorities not only fail to protect the importer, but actually fine him for the missing goods.

We are glad to note that Deputy Aristides Spinola has returned to help close up parliamentary business. It will need still more assistance, perhaps muscular, to get the chambers to settle up and quit talking.

Rabid dogs are appearing in our West End, Botafogo. Now let them bite a few municipal fiscals, and we will see such a raid on the brutes that it will make the weariest eye light up with enthusiasm.

There are at present some 15 cotton factories within the municipal limits of this capital, running 4,000 looms and employing about 6,000 operatives. The *Jornal* places the capital employed in these enterprises at something over 20,000,000\$.

A doctor here has discovered a remedy for rheumatism which he has called "Elixir of Negro Head." It is to be hoped that its preparation is not to produce a demand for the capitals of St. João Alfredo's freedmen. With the agitation for indemnity, the name seems ominous.

We are informed that there has arisen quite a demand from planters for burglar-proof safes. This is a curious result of the utter ruination of the planting interest, for they would hardly buy safes to keep nothing in, and safes are not generally considered necessary articles for mendicants.

Before our next issue Dr. Lopes Trovão, who is described as a distinguished republican, lately resident in France, will have arrived on our shores. There will be no safe hoisted to welcome him on the Sugar-Land; but he is to get a sain edition of a commemoration of his arrival from Campinas, S. Paulo.

Among the arrivals by the American mail steamer *Advance* was Com. James H. Gillis, U. S. N., who comes to relieve Admiral D. L. Braine, who has been in command of the South Atlantic squadron for the last two years. Acting Admiral Gillis hoisted his ensign on the *Swarata* on the 23rd. We hear that Admiral Braine returns home on the *Advance*.

Punch has shown us the dangers of shooting in company with Frenchmen, but when *Figaro* says 35,000 French sportsmen have been killed in 30 years, we are really upset. In France they must kill each other when out shooting just for the fun of the thing. You may miss a partridge, pheasant, or hare, but with a tolerably steady arm one should not miss his companion.

Telegrams published here on the 21st say that the Bolivian representative at Asuncion, Paraguay, had demanded his passports. Paraguay appears to have been rather precipitate in causing the possible quarrel. The Bolivian president appears to have succeeded in putting down the revolution in his country, and it now would serve Paraguay right were Bolivia to give it a good "spanking."

The Brazilian pianist, Queiroz, had a complete success in Buenos Aires. We could export a few more of these products of native industry, if it will be of any use in cementing the brotherly ties between these two great countries, or if it could assist in solving the boundary question. "On the banks of the muddy [or muddled] Jangada" might just as well be the title of a waltz as "On the blue Danube."

A bright spot has appeared that must be recorded. The secretary of the Court of Appeals (*Tribunal da Relação*) informed the minister of justice on July 21 and last that he had nearly 5,000\$ belonging to suitors, who had apparently been overcharged, and he wants to know what he is to do with it. The minister promptly appointed a commission to examine into the matter. Moral: the secretary might as well have kept the money.

As foreigners and uninterested parties may we beg that the Pernambuco authorities will not move the cathedral from Olinda? There is a political tension, a what-you-may-call uneasiness apparent about this question, that might precipitate a revolution, if the question is not gently handled. Banks of issue and freedom of worship sink into insignificance, if we consider what might happen were the bishop and his lieutenants sent from Olinda to Pernambuco.

A part of the commission under Mr. Anthony Taaffe sent out by a syndicate of English capitalists to purchase lands in Paraná for stock-raising, has just returned to this city. We understand that the commission has been highly successful, having secured 200,000 *alqueires* (over 2,000,000 acres) in the central part of that province, admirably located for the industry contemplated, and abundantly supplied with water and pasture. The climate is said to be surpassingly healthful. The purpose is to establish a large stock-raising enterprise similar to those of Australia.

The Penha *festa* is announced for the 28th. Those who wish to see how big and curious a show can be made on a very small stock of religion, should make it convenient to go.

The law authorizing a supplementary credit of 350,679\$465 to settle deficits in the item of "public relief" for the year 1886-87, was signed on the 6th and published on the 18th inst.

We wish to ask the merchants of Rio de Janeiro a plain question: How long are you going to submit to the arbitrary exactions and rulings of the custom-house and board of health?

There are some very amusing contradictions in life, particularly in Rio de Janeiro. Lately the complaints about the scarcity of money have been very general, and the unanimous cry of the shopkeepers is that they can not collect from their customers. And yet the races are always crowded and money is abundant! At the Derby on the 14th no less a sum than 164,560\$ was invested in "pools." It would appear that there is always money enough for our vines.

It appears that *capoeiras* and rowdies carry razors in their trowsers' pockets, not to offend their enemies, but for the purpose to which razors are generally dedicated. *O Paiz* gave a nerve-stirring account of the capture of a man armed with a razor, and whom, it was supposed, the police had made way with. The gentleman turned up in the *Misericórdia* and explained to the minister of justice that he carried his razor in his pocket for toilet purposes. He does not appear to have had either *Pears*' soap, or a shaving brush, but these may have been stolen.

The argument will not hold water. Brazilians claim that fewer immigrants return to their Italian fatherland from Brazil than from the River Plate and seek to prove that this means the Italian is fixed here. We opine that they stay because it requires more time to collect a capital in Brazil than in the River Plate. Wait, colleagues, until the Italian has secured an accumulation before crowding too loud. Besides, a large number of Italians go to the Argentine Republic every year to harvest the wheat, after which they return home. They are always mistakenly counted as immigrants.

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The Banco do Comercio has made another call of 20\$ per share on its shares.

The English Bank has reduced the interest on deposits in gold to a per cent. per annum.

The Viedeifide Insurance company will open a banking department and has made a call of \$3 per share on its capital for this purpose.

The Brazil Industrial mill has negotiated a loan of 1,000,000\$ with the Banco Internacional. The price of issue is 9% per cent. and interest 7 per cent.

Messrs. Caetano Pinheiro da Fonseca, Gustavo de Araujo and Alhino de Freitas Castro were elected directors of the *Pernambuco* Iron Company on the 6th inst.

The *Bandeirante* Bank have been ordered by the Junta Commercial to immediately stop the payment of exchange and coffee sold during each fortnight. The practice of publishing these bulletins has been completely dropped; no one appears to know why.

The shareholders of the Bank of Brazil met on the 26th inst. and management, a shareholder, who stated he is a merchant, opposed the new reform, as from the rumors it would appear that he and some others fear the invasion of politicians in the management of the bank. A rumor has also been current that the *Banito de Cotegipe* is likely to appear as a candidate for the president, but as the new reform must go before government, and a preceding reform was held living there for a considerable time, any discussion of the matter would be premature.

In his speech made in the Senate on the 16th inst. Dr. Belchior, the former minister of finance, produced the following table to show what the Treasury had lost in taxes on the value of the present minister. It is interesting so far as it shows that ministers of finance can manage figures:

Product of 65,000,000^{\$} loans 54,000,000^{\$}

Interest at 5% on above 2,565,000^{\$}

do 5% on 37,000,000^{\$} in Treasury bills 1,850,000^{\$}

do 4% on 11,500,000^{\$} floating debt 472,000^{\$}

do 4% on 1,000,000^{\$} from drawing at 24% exchange 41,000^{\$}

do 4% on 1,000,000^{\$} floating debt 41,000^{\$}

Interest at 5% on balance 8,867,000^{\$}

Net loss to Treasury 8,347,000^{\$}

A further more liberal estimate makes the total loss 5,561,000\$.

SALTS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

October 15.

5 Five per cent. apolices 968 000

15 do 969 000

90% do 968 000

12,400 Sovereigns 9 000

49 Banco do Brasil 269 000

100 Banco Internacional 272 000

50 do 273 000

18 do b. o. 30 Nov. 278 000

50 Macaé and Campos R.R. 89 000

50 Oeste de Minas R.R. 100 000

100 Banco Unido Credito 89 000

50 Leopoldina R.R. 100 000

50 do 100 000

49 Banco Popular 80 000

49 do b. o. 31 Dec. 80 000

49 do 80 000

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

9,612 bags for the United States
4,615 " Europe
875 " Cape of Good Hope
15,123 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States: 6,615
Oct. 17 Baltimore Br str <i>Pavia</i> 22,287
19 do Amer br <i>Tatia Rollins</i> 7,619
19 New York Br str <i>Humboldt</i> 13,124
20 do " <i>Semiramis</i> 17,617
20 do " <i>Nasmyth</i> 2,321
20 New Orleans Ital br <i>Rubicon</i> 17,581
20 do Br str <i>Vanderbilt</i> 10,663
Galveston do 8,502

Europe:

Oct. 13 Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Bahia</i> 113
15 Laison Br str <i>Mackayne</i> 3,059
Antwerp do 1,503
18 Marseilles Fr str <i>La France</i> 25
19 Hamburg Ger str <i>Buenos Aires</i> 3,768
19 Antwerp " <i>Koest</i> 2,101
19 Genoa Ital str <i>Adriatic</i> 701
Elsewhere:

Oct. 17 River Plate Fr str <i>Chubron</i> 645
18 do Br str <i>Tigre</i> 225

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 11,316 bags per day, against 10,931 for the preceding eleven days. The daily average since the 1st inst. is:

11,390 bags
against 10,931 in 1887
" 8,864 " 1886
" 13,591 " 1885
" 15,699 " 1884
" 14,834 " 1883
" 15,753 " 1882

Brokers' quotations this morning—and they are somewhat nominal—were:

per 100 lbs., per arroba
Washed 4,819—5,895 \$6500—2580
Superior nominal
Good first do do
Regular first 5,150—5,720 8,000—8,400
Ordinary first 5,210—5,570 7,900—8,100
Good second 4,950—5,180 7,900—7,600
Ordinary second 3,950—4,770 5,800—7,000
Capitania nominal
Escolha do

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 214,000 to 218,000 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Ger str <i>Catania</i> 6,000
do Amer str <i>Advance</i> —
do Br str <i>Moscow</i> —
London " <i>Oliver</i> 5,000
do do " <i>Tigre</i> 3,000
Hamburg Ger str <i>Rio</i> 1,000
Trieste Aus str <i>Afghan</i> 7,500
do " <i>Tigris</i> 9,000
Mediterranean Fis str <i>Standish</i> —

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Shipments: U. S. 1,642
Europe 1,642
Cape 1,642
Elsewhere 1,642
Total Shipments 4,926

Stock, 1st hands 1,642
do 2nd hands 1,642
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba 1,780
Good 2nd 1,733
Exchange on London 27,116

Freight per steamer, 3% Primo 30 c
do 30 c
do 30 c
do 30 c
do 30 c

Imports.

There has been little movement in the markets since our last report. For the first time, we believe, in the history of Rio is the stock of flour so reduced; it is reported there are some 5,000 bbls. of foreign flour in second hands, and urgent orders have been sent to the River Plate to send us some of the surplus there. The English mill has not yet commenced grinding, and the native mill is said to have more to do than it desires. Various deductions may be made from the extraordinary state of affairs, but the news that a cargo of Spruce is expected, and that numerous vessels are to load Pitch, the greater part of these cargoes are too far off to exercise any immediate effect on our market. Kerosene is higher and very firm. Lard has become a dependent medicinal inspection. Bran, Hay and Indian Corn are all advanced. Codfish is in considerable supply and we venture to call attention to the remarks we make below; there must be something wrong in the trade, and North American dealers should seriously investigate the question.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Advance, from the United States:

Hawatha 125 lbs.

Trieste, from Future:

Triste brands 1,650 "

Koeln, from River Plate:

2,000 bags 1,000 "

2,175 lbs.

The stock in first hands is about 1,000 bags. Trieste and brokers estimate that dealers hold about 5,000 bbls. Quotations are naturally very decidedly nominal, but we append these as furnished us:

Trieste 168,000
Baltimore 1st 15,300—16,000
Baltimore 2nd 17,500—18,500
Western & Int'l. nominal
Chili do
River Plate 16,000
New Zealand nominal
City Mills 16,000—19,000

and the market is firm.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and quotations are entirely nominal. The near-by supply is very small, only one cargo.

White Pine.—There is very little to say. The last sale was at 105 rs. to arrive, and brokers report the market steady at this price.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. We may continue to quote nominally at 24,000—25,000 per doz. for red and 30,000—32,000 per doz. for white, deals.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. The market has advanced and is strong at 105 rs. per case.

Lard.—The efficiency of our latest improvement in candle making affords a commission of doctors who are examining every article of consumption passing through the custom-house, has somewhat upset the economy of brokers, who, in reply to our request for a quotation, say "Ask the board of hygiene."

Cement.—Receipts are 100 lbs. per *Nordyrest* and 1,000 per *Uruguay* from Hamburg and from Rio and from Marseilles. Brokers quote British at 65,000—68,000 per ton.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. The market has declined and is flat.

Rice.—Receipts are some 5,000 bags via Europe. Brokers still quote at 8,000—8,500 per ton from dealers.

Turpentine.—The Advance bought 120 cases from New York. We may quote again at about 460—480 rs. per kilogramme.

Cool.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,540 tons per <i>Magnolia</i> from Cardiff
9,147 " <i>Telesia</i> do
1,845 " <i>Savoir</i> do
1,800 " <i>Mutine Swift</i> do

all to companies and dealers.

Bran.—Receipts are 9,933 bags from the River Plate.

The market has sharply advanced, and brokers quote at 100—105 per kgm. Receipts furnished us being 16,000 per kgm.

Hay.—Is also higher. The quotation furnished us being 16,000 per kgm.

Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate have been: 2,073 bags from *La France*, 1,201 bags from *Korff*, 1,13 from *Malabar* and 3,317 bags per *La Plata*. The market is firm at a considerably advanced rate, but brokers quote River Plate maize at 18,000—18,500 per kgm. Native, Penedo, at 4,000—4,500 per kgm.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,715 cases Norwegian. The marked increase in price of the Norwegian fish should seriously occupy the attention of Canadian fishermen. This increase may not be only attributed to the difficulties experienced by the steiners from Hamburgo, by which the Norwegian cases arrive here on almost fixed dates, and new fish is procurable much sooner before arrival of the steiners, but also to a very important difference in cost. The prices ruling in Hamburgo are similarly those asked for Canadian fish. If it be considered how important the Brazil market is for Canada, we see that it is necessary to call attention to the modifications in the trade, and these, we learn, are likely to be explained to the interested parties by an expert, who has recently visited our markets. The market here has declined and is flat, and quotations are more or less nominal.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated October 10th.

Streets.—Entries to date crop 1887-88 (Oct. 5 inclusive) were 44,571 bags, against 61,572 bags last year, or a decrease of 20,971 bags. Shipments to date 1887-88 bags, against 25,111 bags last year. Total shipments for crop years:

1886-87 1887-88

United States tons 44,571
Canada 66,094
United Kingdom 12,931
Other countries 5,423
Total 128,928

Entries of sugar are now increasing, although much less than at some time last crop. Owing to very high exchange and the high rates of freight, by sail, new ruling, the currency price of sugar is necessarily very low, and planters are unable to compete. Under normal conditions, sugar can be sold at 15 rs. per kgm. and 12 rs. per kgm. per ton, and commission for New York.

Only cleancanes to date 1887-88 are 15 rs. per kgm. per ton, and commission for New York direct, and a small shipment of 1,536 bags to Liverpool by the River Plate. Stock of bruised sugar in fast hands about 10,000 bags, and probably greater part of same could be bought to-day at 18,000 per 15 kgm.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 15.

Carapita—Br ship *Magnolia*; 98 tons. Daves: 53 ds; coal to Relmio Rodriguez & Co.

Hamburg—Nor br *Nordlyset*; 170 tons. Andressen: 58 ds; sundries to order.

OCT. 17.

Cardiff—Nor ship *St. George*; 149 tons. Thoresen: 53 ds; coal to Philip Brothers & Co.

Marselles—Nor lg *Wennoch*; 20 tons. Hirsh: 55 ds; sundries to *Karl Valius & Co.*

OCT. 19.

Rosario—Dan bg *Pylla*; 219 tons. Funk: 47 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

OCT. 20.

Cardiff—Nor ship *St. George*; 149 tons. Hansen: 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

OCT. 22.

Opporto—Port brk *Maria*; 563 tons. Silva: 48 ds; sundries to Antonio Goncalves Santos & Co.

OCT. 23.

Hamburg—Nor ship *Alma*; 112 tons. Ballast.

OCT. 24.

Norfolk—Brk *Sheila*; 1,012 tons. Nicholson: ballast.

OCT. 25.

Marselles—Nor lg *Wennoch*; 49 tons. Green: ballast.

OCT. 26.

Advance Amer—Amer bg *Glen Grant*; 740 tons. Erichson: ballast.

OCT. 27.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 28.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 29.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 30.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 31.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 32.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 33.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 34.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 35.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 36.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 37.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 38.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 39.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 40.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 41.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 42.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 43.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 44.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

OCT. 45.

Barbados—Amer bg *Peru*; 1,000 tons. G. Bellamy & Co.: ballast.

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The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1889, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and management were changed at the time of transition, the designation of mail and advertising were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1891 the size of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of the 16th volume (January, 1892) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in addressing a few words of thanks and appreciation to those who have supported them. The Rio News will always keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and interests. Its discussions will treat every question frankly, and its editorials will be expected by the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The Rio News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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